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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.65.

July 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity " 92 " 74

July 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 90 " 76

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7705 日四廿五

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

四月二十日香港電

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### SERIOUS AUSTRO-GERMAN CRISIS.

### RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

How the Austrian Emperor Thought to Arrest It.

London, July 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is undoubted that the German crisis has been precipitated by the unexpected Russian offensive and its effects on Austria. The Emperor Karl is perturbed not merely at the offensive but at the wholesale surrenders of Czech troops to the Russians, besides food troubles in Austria, and he has felt obliged to take steps to alleviate the situation. His advisers convinced him that the only chance of arresting the Russian offensive and of opening peace negotiations with Russia was a declaration by the Central Powers against a policy of annexations. The Emperor Karl pressed this viewpoint on General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff on the occasion of their visit to Vienna, and also discussed it with Herr Erzberger and other German visitors. The consequence was an unwanted flutter in Berlin when General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff returned. The Kaiser conferred with them at great length and then talked with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and afterwards with the Bavarian Minister (Count Lerchenfeld). Subsequently, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg conferred with the leading Deputies.

Meanwhile, there have been private conferences of party leaders, the day ending with a meeting of the Prussian Cabinet.

But the most momentous happening was on Monday, when the Crown Council met for the first time since July, 1914, consisting of all the Imperial Prussian Ministers, with the Kaiser presiding.

In view of the above revelation of the crisis, it is strange to find Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, as cabled on July 9, repudiating in the Committee of the Reichstag the formula of "No annexation, no indemnities," and declaring that the war must be continued with the greatest of energy. With the Free conducting a campaign most bitterly against Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, and articles like Prince Lichnowsky's representing the Kaiser as a Constitutional Monarch, it looks as though Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is about to be made the scapegoat for the climb-down of the Kaiser, both as regards internal reform and the question of annexations.

"In a State of Flux."

London, July 10.

The situation in Germany is in a state of flux. There is no confirmation of the report that the Kaiser has accepted the resignations of Dr. Helfrich and Herr Zimmerman, but indications of important changes are probable.

French commentators anticipate that General von Hindenburg will become Military Dictator.

It appears that the movement against Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is inspired from Vienna. According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, a number of influential representatives of the Clericals, who are the most powerful party in the Reichstag, holding the balance between the Pan-Germans and the supporters of the Democratic compromise for peace, visited Vienna last week and conferred with the leading Austrian aristocrats. Immediately after their return, Herr Erzberger and his friends began strongly to oppose Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, and simultaneously the South German National Liberal papers ostentatiously abandoned the Pan-German standpoint and energetically demanded democratic reforms.

One-Man Government Condemned.

London, July 10.

Another curious contribution in the campaign against Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is contained in a remarkable article by Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador to London, who roundly declares that the system of one-man government is obsolete. He demands Constitutional Parliamentary Government, despite the resistance of the Junkers and the Conservatives, as otherwise the country will go to pieces. He says the Kaiser is far more constitutional than is supposed, and that he had never intervened personally in public affairs within his (Prince Lichnowsky's) knowledge, apart from a few impulsive telegrams.

A Sinister Movement.

London, July 10.

There is a great outcry in the German Liberal papers at the operations of the Foreign Publicity Bureau, which is owned by Krupp's and other Pan German capitalists. The Bureau has already bought several papers and intends buying many others, especially Provincial Liberal organs. It also intends extending its operations abroad, especially in the East.

Food Scarcity in Austria.

London, July 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, in the Reichsrath the President of the Food Board made a depressing statement on the present conditions. He stated that the situation had been made worse by the potato shortage. The pod crops were of the poorest and would leave the smallest margin for civilians, after meeting military necessities. There were also shortages of sugar, meat and agricultural produce. The press comments despondently on the outlook.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

Republican Troops Hesitate to Enter Capital.

London, July 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that matters are at a complete standstill. Chang Fan's troops are within the City which is surrounded by Republicans, who hesitate to enter, fearing dismemberment.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### ENEMY ARMIES SEPARATED.

A Thousand More Prisoners Captured.

London, July 10.

A Russian wireless official message says:—General Korniloff's offensive continues, despite energetic resistance and stubborn counter-attacks.

We have captured further villages, over one thousand prisoners and a great quantity of war material.

General Korniloff has continued the offensive in the direction of Dolina. Sanguinary battles occurred on the roads towards Halicz, and also in the region of the villages of Haritsa, Picktov and Pavelov. Bayonet-fighting at Pavelov resulted in the enemy's complete rout.

We occupied the villages of Victorov, Miedza, Haciska and Picktov. We have also reached the village of Bokowica. The enemy has retreated to the River Lomnica. Such conduct is due to the daring of our troops.

In a two days' offensive we have penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of ten versts.

We have captured ten guns.

#### Meaning of the Thrust.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff's cavalry, with Cossacks, is following up General Kirichek's retreating Army. To the south of Halicz they have forced the River Lukovitz, running parallel to the River Lomka. The western bank of the Lukovitz dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely that that demoralized enemy will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to prevent the Russian passage of the river.

The continuance of the advance in the direction of Dolina, and the co-operation of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies north of Halicz with the Eighth Army south of Halicz have up to now proceeded like clock-work.

The Reth, in military article, points out that the success of the Eighth Army separates General von Bethmann's Army from General Kirichek's Tenth Austrian Army, which were in contact between Halicz and Stanislau. The writer anticipated the evacuation of Halicz, which is not a fortress, comprehensively speaking, but only a strong bridgehead, protecting General von Bethmann's positions from the east and south-east.

14,000 Prisoners in a Week.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the operations at the Bystritz River, culminating in General Korniloff's victory, cover a front of over twenty miles. The Russian infantry has already advanced seven miles, whilst the cavalry has pushed forward sixteen.

The Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians is broken by the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Danube, and they have turned towards Halicz from the south and the south-east, and now menace the Halicz bridgehead.

Between July 2 and July 8, General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners, and 55 guns, of which number twelve were heavy ones.

Halicz Captured.

London, July 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Russians have taken Halicz.

#### The German Account.

London, July 11.

A German official message says:—Fighting activity has increased near Biga, Dvinak and Smorgon.

The Russians are inactive between the Strypa and Dniester.

Our thrusting troops captured booty and prisoners.

In several places fighting north-east of Stanislau resulted in our withdrawal behind Lukowica Stream.

The enemy in June lost 220 aeroplanes and thirty-three captive balloons. We lost 68 aeroplanes and three balloons.

Over Thirty Guns.

London, July 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Russians captured more than thirty guns at Halicz. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

Over 2,000 Prisoners.

London, July 11.

A Russian wireless official message states:—General Toremenieff has captured Halicz and advanced westwards. He has reached the left bank of the Lomnica.

The Russians have also advanced on the front from Bogodochan and Zlotwin. They have taken over 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns during the day's fighting.

British Congratulations.

London, July 11.

The Press Bureau announces that General Sir William Robertson has sent a message to General Brusiloff congratulating him on the splendid results of the recent fighting and wishing for further successes.

General Brusiloff has replied stating that all efforts are being directed to the development of the operations already begun, with a view to decisive victory over the common enemy.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### Great Results Expected.

London, July 11.

After the recent pictures of the condition of Riga, leading to the belief that a really effective offensive was about the last thing possible, at least in 1917, the capture of Halicz, following up last week's successes, comes as another pleasant surprise.

This brilliant victory places in General Brusiloff's hands the principal junction of the railway following the Danube to Lemberg, and if he manages to take Bessarabia also, as is hoped, we shall have another important railway centre from which the advance towards Lemberg may be pushed forward simultaneously.

The latest development of the Russian offensive seems to indicate that General Brusiloff's move not merely aims at holding big enemy forces, as was at one time opined in many quarters, but that it is a fully organized offensive, with important objectives, which has so far been skillfully pursued by large co-operating forces, the incidental impression being confirmed that General Brusiloff's bombardment is really at the bottom of the alarm in Austria and the crisis in Germany.

### THE RECENT RAID ON LONDON.

#### Nine Enemy Machines Destroyed.

London, July 11.

In the course of his statement in the Secret Session in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that twenty-two Gothas biplanes, each carrying eight-hundred pounds of explosives, came over London on Saturday, of which three were destroyed. The Germans organised protecting squadrons in order to assist the raiders' return. Six of these were destroyed and one injured. Therefore the attack was not made with impunity. He pointed out that complete protection of the air could never be secured. British machines daily crossed the German lines at the front, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire. The most powerful aerial squadron bombed stations at Headquarters, proving that no measures we could take would give complete immunity. We must aim at making the visits as costly as possible.

#### Our Aeroplane Output.

London, July 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that the monthly output of aeroplanes was so stupendous that it taxed the training of pilots and the provision of aerodromes to the uttermost.

#### Radical Changes Desired.

London, July 11.

The Premier's statement at the Secret Session appears to have generally satisfied members of Parliament, but it has not silenced criticism, as is shown by the shoals of letters appearing in the papers, indicating a widespread feeling that a radical change in the control and direction of our aerial forces is necessary. It is asserted that this can be realised without neglecting the needs of the Army at the Front.

There is some criticism at Viscount French's absence in Ireland at such a juncture.

#### British Airman Killed.

London, July 11.

An inquest on an officer at Dartford revealed the fact that a British airman was killed in fighting the raiders on the 7th instant.

### RECORD U.S. WHEAT CROP.

London, July 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, it is estimated that the crop will yield three billion bushels, which constitutes a record.

### THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

#### Past Defects Remedied.

London, July 11.

A despatch, issued by General Sir Stanley Maude, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, covering the seven months up to March 31, shows that the period was equally divided in preparation and subsequent operations leading past the fall of Bagdad. It describes how the advance was successfully carried out in the face of most difficult conditions, through the tenacious spirit and gallantry of the British and Indian troops, brilliantly seconded by the Navy.

The Mesopotamian Commission's recent disclosures attract attention and create special interest in General Maude's references to the present water transport and hospital arrangements. He states that the newly-formed Inland Water Transport Directorate is so well organised that "night and day there is an endless chain of rivercraft passing up and down the river, thereby assuring the maintenance of the troops at the front."

General Maude further says:—"Our well-equipped hospitals are more than adequate to meet the calls and throughout the operations the evacuation of the wounded has been carried out on model lines. The arrangements for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from the field units to the hospitals reflect much credit on those concerned." General Maude thankfully acknowledges the prompt response to his demands from England, India and Egypt.

### ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

London, July 11.

A French Balkans communiqué says:—British airmen bombed Potio.

Enemy artillery has violently bombarded our positions at the Cetin Bend.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

London, July 11.  
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild left £1 million and a half sterling.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London July 16.  
Silver is quoted at \$0.516.  
Continental buying is short and supplies are steady.

## GERMAN ARMY GRIEVANCES.

Iron Crosses for Cooks.

In the Reichstag debate on the Army Estimates many speeches expressed the grievances of the troops in the field. It was declared that all the old class prejudices are maintained concerning the appointment of officers, that commissions are still withheld alike from Jews and from soldiers whose fathers are "in trade," and that Aleutians and Danes have been given no leave since the beginning of the war. The Prussian War Office declares that it is withdrawing men over 45 from the front lines as soon as they have done six months' service, but it is asserted that in many cases they are put into the front line again immediately with young recruits, and sent back to the front.

With the support of the whole House, including the Conservatives, a Radical deputy, Herr Muller, discussed the iron crosses scandal. According to Herr Muller, the iron cross is now a joke in the army, which says that the rain of orders in the rear is as heavy as the rain of bullets at the front. Iron crosses of the Second Class having become valueless, there is now general misuse of iron crosses of the First Class. Herr Muller said that the infantry at the front are given fewer decorations than men who have never been under fire, men who have never seen prisoners except in the camps, railway officials, commissioners, clerks in Government offices in Germany, army cooks, and officers' servants.

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## Slater

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## GENERAL NEWS.

South Manchester Farmers Cause a Disturbance.  
About a thousand farmers at Daikokusan, near Dairen, enraged over the continued exportation of cereals, recently attacked the residence of the President of the Commercial Association of the district: Chinese troops have been despatched to suppress the disturbance.

Rockefeller's Millions for Chinese Hospital.

An Associated Press message from Baltimore says that Frank Bennett, a contractor, has been commissioned by the Rockefeller Foundation, to build two great hospitals for the foundation in China. One is to be located in Peking, the other in Shanghai. The two are to cost \$3,000,000 gold.

A Family of Heroes.  
The five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, at present living at Meelabout, Island of Lewis, have died in the King's Service. Two sons were killed in the Boer War, two more have lately been killed in France, and now Corporal Hector Macleod, of the South African Infantry, recently returned from fighting in German East Africa, has died in Boksburg Hospital, Johannesburg. He was 6 ft. 4 in. in height and a fine shot.

New Ideas in England.  
Lord Ribblesdale writes to the North of England newspapers to announce the decision of the members of his hunt to do away with deer—both Sika and black Fallow—which at present inhabit the Forest of Bowland, on the Yorkshire and Lancashire border. This decision was taken at once and unanimously in view of the new conditions of tillage being introduced into a grass and fell country.

A Millionaire Recruit.  
I hear (writes The Clubman in the Pall Mall Gazette) that one of the first recruits for the United States Army was Marshal Field, who divided with his brother a fortune of eighty million sterling from their grandfather—the founder of the great dry goods business. It seems that an acquaintance enquired if he were going to be measured for a special uniform. Young Marshal Field's reply was, "Nothing doing; the first old suit of march-me-down khaki is good enough for me in this war."

Violent Thunderstorms.  
Violent thunderstorms occurred recently in many parts of East Yorkshire. At Beverley the lightning was so vivid that the time could be read by the Minster clock at 2 a.m. The houses shook, and folks rolled from their beds into the streets. At Hull a school roof was damaged, and a house chimney crashed through the roof, smashing the bedroom furniture. At Hornsea, near Hull, a wounded soldier, awakened by a tremendous thunder-clap, believed himself for a moment back at the front. Reaching instinctively for his rifle, he fell and injured his leg, which had to be treated in hospital.

Cinemas and Crime.  
Mr. A. E. Newbold, chairman of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, giving evidence before the Cinema Commission said, recognising that of all the charges brought against the industry the most damning was the charge that the Cinema was largely responsible for the increase in juvenile crime, the trade had made an effort to ascertain the actual truth. The result had been embodied in a pamphlet just published by the Cinematograph Trade Council and the conclusions must commend themselves to an unbiased student. He denied that the trade refused to go on with the negotiations with the Home Office in regard to the censorship. The Home Office proposed a voluntary censorship under the control for which the trade would pay £6,000 a year. As the department had no powers of enforcement it throughout the industry the proposal offered no incentive to existing conditions. The trade pressed for compulsory Government censorship, universal in its application and the Home Office admitted that legislation which was out of the question, was necessary to ensure such a censorship.

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

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HONGKONG.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Popular People's Warden.  
Mr. H. S. Collett has been elected People's Warden at St. Anselm's, Pinner, for the 25th year in succession.

War Savings Certificates.  
The National War Savings Committee reports that the number of War Savings Certificates sold during the week ended April 14 was 1,20,690, making an aggregate to date of 97,681,648.

Pests' Tails a Penny Each:  
The Southport Food Committee, in their campaign for the destruction of agricultural pests, are offering 1s. dozen for rats' tails, 3d. a dozen for the heads of fledge sparrows, 2d. per dozen for unfledged sparrows, and 1d. a dozen for sparrows' eggs.

Future of Alsace-Lorraine.  
The Berlin Post believes that the interpellations to the Reichstag concerning Alsace will certainly be postponed. It says that the Administration is about to make a radical decision in regard to the future of Alsace-Lorraine, involving a division of the province between Bavaria and Prussia.

Dutch War Minister's Resignation.

Colonel Boesboom, the Dutch Minister of War, has resigned. The 2nd Amsterdam correspondent states that the resignation is of a purely domestic interest. Colonel Boesboom wished to call up the Landstorm class of 1908; his opponents wished the Militia class of 1918 to be previously called up.

Democracy and Internationalism.

At the fifty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the University of California last month, degrees were conferred upon 1,158 candidates. Addresses were made by Dr. Benjamin D. Wheeler, president of the University, and Mr. William D. Stephens, Governor of California, who awarded military commissions to 41 university cadets. Addressed by graduating students laid emphasis upon the growing idealism, democracy and internationalism of the times. Dr. F. J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University, who delivered the annual Phi Beta Kappa address, said in part: "France, by bringing to bear upon industry and society those forces which she calls charity, socialsibility and sympathy, has produced something that no other country has produced. As opposed to France, Germany has achieved a national self-consciousness for which we probably find no parallel in history."

\$200,000 Cheque for British Widows.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at the time of the visit of the British Mission to New York, announced that they had received from one of New York's foremost citizens a letter enclosing a cheque for \$200,000, with a request that it be handed to the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British Commission, to be invested for the benefit of the war widows and orphans of England and Scotland. The contribution was given in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the Morgan firm, said he would not divulge the name of the donor. In his letter to J. P. Morgan & Co. the donor says: "I am glad to have this opportunity of showing my appreciation of the enormous sacrifices being made by the people of England and Scotland to ensure the future liberty and happiness of the entire world." Mr. D. Willis James was born in Liverpool in 1832, and died in 1907. In his youth he entered the employ of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, and amassed a large fortune. His benefactions were many, although he gave without ostentation and often anonymously.

## WINCARNIS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Mutiny Veteran Still Active.  
Sergeant Major Keys, one of the orderly room clerks at Worthy recruiting office, is a Mutiny veteran and is 82 years of age.

Sudden Death.

On learning that her husband, a platelayer, had died after being knocked down by a train, Mrs. Elizabeth Groom, aged 60, of Northampton, collapsed and died a few hours later.

A General Court Martial.

After a trial lasting six days, a general court martial at Peterborough recently returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of five flying officers charged with conduct prejudicial to good behaviour and military discipline, at the Grand Theatre, Peterborough. The officers were immediately released.

Japan's Advisory Council.

The newly organised Council on Diplomatic Affairs will hold its first conference probably on the 18th inst. when Viscount Motte, Chief Director of the Council, will report in detail on the progress of the European war and on various diplomatic questions. Investigations will then be commenced regarding the country's future diplomacy.

Hongkong's Generosity.

Says the Times:—During the last few days nearly £15,000 has been distributed to various war charities in London out of funds raised by public subscription in the Colony of Hongkong. St. Dunstan's received £2,200; the Y.M.C.A. £1,800, the British Red Cross £1,750, the French Red Cross, the R.F.C. Hospital, and Dr. Barnardo's Home £1,000 each. In several cases there were second or third donations.

"Blighty."

It has been explained before, we believe, but there are probably readers to whom the explanation of the word "Blighty," so much in use by our soldiers, will be as new as it is interesting. "Blighty" has its origin in an Indian word "valsi," which means "somewhere abroad, or at a distance." It is a Mahatma word, and English soldiers in India hearing it used when they were going home adopted it in this corrupted form to stand for the old country. Hence it has passed to France.

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YOU LOSE  
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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. E. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

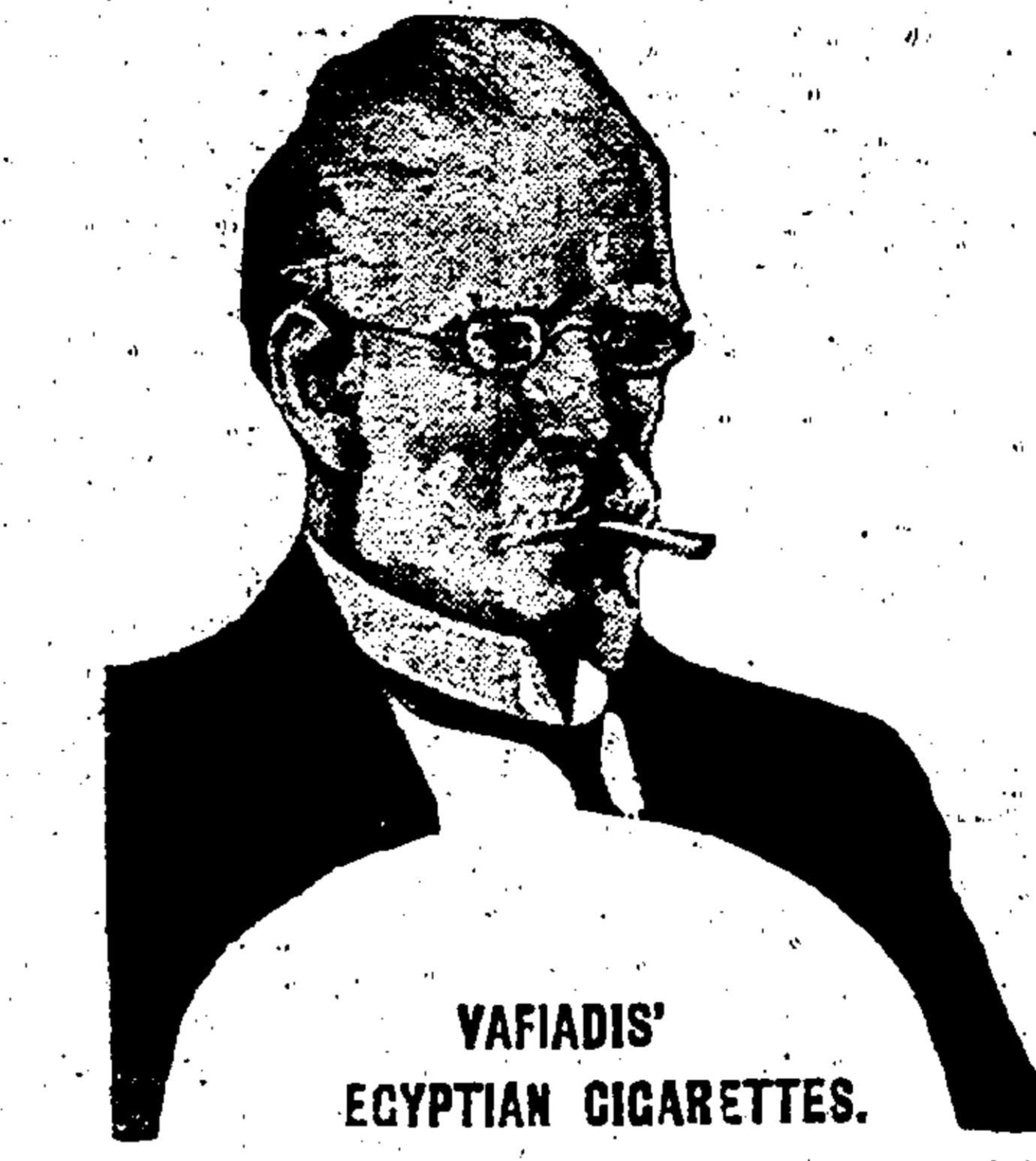
## WANTED.

WANTED.—A Junior Chinese Clerk. Salary \$35 per month. Apply "X.Y." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—One Artiste VIOLIN in plush lined seal-grained leather case, complete with bow. Autograph signature of maker, and year made, inside of instrument. Exquisite sonorous tone with great carrying power. Apply A. P. P. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## NOTICES.



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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.00
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine "	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

G. R.  
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1917, AT 3 P.M., AT THEIR SALES ROOM, ICE HOUSE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Harbour Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria Harbour and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101=445 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

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Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Annual Rent.	Unit Price.
101	x. z.	w.	per sq. ft.
W. of Queen's Rd.			

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

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The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## NOTICES.

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Gives instant relief.

No matter what your respiratory trouble may be offering you—whether

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NEURALGIA, CATARRH,

ORDINARY COUGH,

etc., etc., etc.,

you will find in this nostril remedy a comfortable balsom that is deeply penetrating.

Take 10 drops of the nostril medicine and add 10 drops of water.

Swallow the nostril medicine.

It is a nostril medicine.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### BIRTH.

SCATCHARD.—On July 5, at 42, Rue Admiral Bayle, the wife of R. E. Scatchard, a daughter.

#### DEATH.

BASTO.—On July 5, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Luiz Fillipe, the beloved youngest son of A. J. da S. Basto, Chinese Customs, Chinkiang.

ENDOTT.—On July 6, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Robert Russell Endicott, aged 62 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

#### THE NEUTRAL NATIONS' PROBLEM.

To-day, more than at any other time since the war began, is it becoming more than ever necessary—if our blockade of Germany is to be as effective as it ought to be and if the pressure that the Allies can exert against the enemy is not hampered by underhand dealings on the part of neutral nations—that some sort of pressure, much more direct and definite than has hitherto existed, should be manifested by the Allies against Neutrals. It is but natural that neutral nations should desire to make the most of the opportunities that at present exist for them in the markets of the world, and particularly in the markets of the belligerents. So long as the commercial transactions are conducted as they ought to be conducted, namely, strictly according to the generally accepted international laws that regulate the dealings of neutral nations, no one is likely to have any reason to complain. But evidently it seems impossible for some of the neutral nations, from one cause or another, to refrain from showing partiality. This partiality, it is clear, is much more likely to be found in those nations where the Army holds a commanding position, as in Spain and Sweden, and, as such, is the case in these countries, as in many European countries, the martial system that is taken as a model is that of Germany, whose much over-rated organisation and efficiency is still, despite the wonders performed by the British in raising and equipping an army of millions and overcoming in the field Germany's much-lauded Army, held up to admiration. Under this military pressure, Spain to a certain extent and Sweden unmistakably, have not only shown pro-German tendencies but in their commercial transactions with Germany have been doing what lay in their power to render assistance. So much is this believed to have been the case, that it is now deemed necessary to apply more direct pressure against Sweden, whose pro-German tendencies have been of a particularly flagrant description. Sweden's Army is largely responsible for this state of affairs and her dread of Russia from her close proximity to Finland is also believed to be a contributing factor in her attitude. The revolution in Russia and its subsequent events had, however, caused many to hope that a change would be brought about in Sweden's way of thinking. This apparently is not to be realised, and consequently much more drastic measures than have so far prevailed, are now about to be applied towards neutral nations, and particularly towards those nations, such as Sweden, which are all but openly pro-German.

It is not before time that firm steps were taken, as it is intolerable to think that, despite our very complete blockade of Germany, she is still able to obtain supplies, essential in many cases to the manufacture of munitions. That this is the case is evident from the fact that Sweden has been exporting to Germany enormous quantities of material, including copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur, and cotton substitutes for high explosives, for the manufacture of high explosives. Similarly, iron ore shipments have been supplemented by imports from the United States. This kind of "neutrality" will have to be called by another name and dealt with accordingly, and thus it is very gratifying to note that both the United States and Great Britain, now fully cognisant of Sweden's attitude, are determined to take prompt and effective measures. This is all the more necessary since it has become known that Sweden has also been using her railways against the Allies and has held up a large amount of shipping at her ports. In consequence, this underhand trickery is to be sharply dealt with, America and Great Britain having determined to force Sweden's tonnage on the world's trade routes. This can be done by the control of oil and fuel and in such a manner that future machinations on the part of Sweden or any other neutral nation dominated by its Army, will be most effectively curbed. The time has long since passed for the Allies to deal with neutral nations in a manner liable to be misinterpreted as evidence of weakness.

#### Punishing the Cheat.

It was gratifying to see that Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy yesterday, dealt in a severe manner with the defendant who was summoned for using a faulty pair of scales, especially when it is considered that the Inspector of Weights and Measures characterised the case as one of the worst that he had ever known. Not content with the addition of a basket which operated to the detriment of the purchaser, the man had added a quantity of copper cast, thus putting the balance still further out of the true. The result was that, to no less an extent than forty-five per cent., customers were being cheated out of the proper measure. Though the man was only a hawker and did not do a very large business, his crime is not lessened by this, but, on the contrary, is heightened, for those who buy of a hawker are of the poorer class, and can ill afford to be made victims of such rascality. The fine of \$25 imposed was a very necessary lesson to the man, and those of his class, and it is to be hoped that His Worship will not hesitate to deal strictly with the traders who come before him for such an offence, for the number of cases brought before the Courts weekly shows that deliberate tampering with scales is a much too favourite means for profit.

The imposition of a fine commensurate with the meanness of the crime would soon have a salutary effect upon these pilfering parasites.

#### The Air Raid on London.

The statements made by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law at the Secret Session held to discuss Britain's air defence, with special reference to the recent raid on London, are said to have generally satisfied the members of the House of Commons. We are inclined to think, however, that the general public will not feel as satisfied as the Government would wish, and indeed in one of the later telegrams we read that "criticism has not been stifled." It is well that it has not, for it is obvious that our failure to cope with the recent raid on London has not been satisfactorily explained. The statement of the Prime Minister is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it leaves much to be desired, and the only real consolation that we receive from it is that he is able to say that our attack on the invaders was not so fruitless as it at first appeared. We learn now for the first time that not only were three of the machines which actually participated in the attack destroyed, but that no fewer than six of the enemy's "protecting squadron" were destroyed and one damaged.

#### None Immune from Attack.

Mr. Lloyd George points out that "complete protection of the air can never be secured," and as doubtless such is the case, we can neither expect immunity from attack nor meet with complete success in offence. There can be no doubt that the authorities are fully alive to the gravity of towns being attacked by so large a squadron as visited London the other day, and in consequence there will—as there must be—some drastic revision of the measures in force for the protection of the metropolis. It will be noted that in the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that the monthly output of aeroplanes was so stupendous that it taxed the training pilots and the provision of the aerodromes to the utmost. Such being the case, it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no difficulty even in the face of the many losses of aircraft at the various fronts, of providing London with an adequate number, so as to ensure our making all the visits of the raiders as costly as possible. In other words, we should be enabled to give the enemy such a hot time that he will soon feel the futility of continuing such murderous assaults on non-combatants; failing such a result, it is to be hoped that the Government will not hesitate to carry the war into enemy territory and so give the Germans a good taste of what they unfeelingly inflict upon others.

#### DAY BY DAY.

WHEN LOOKING AT OURSELVES, WE CALL IT FIRMNESS. WHEN LOOKING AT OTHERS, WE CALL IT STUBBORNNESS AND MEANNESS.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 53rd birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.79/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Big Catch. Whilst Mr. H. H. J. Gomperz and Mr. Leo D'Almada were out fishing last evening off Green Island, Mr. D'Almada landed one of the largest fish that has been caught on a line here for some time past. The fish, which is thought to be a large snapper, weighs ten catties, and is in very fine condition.

Formerly of Hongkong. Whilst Mr. H. H. J. Gomperz and Mr. Leo D'Almada were out fishing last evening off Green Island, Mr. D'Almada landed one of the largest fish that has been caught on a line here for some time past. The fish, which is thought to be a large snapper, weighs ten catties, and is in very fine condition.

Our Little Bit Society. The above Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Co. two cases containing the undermentioned articles to be forwarded to the Hospital Auxilliaire, 113, Honfleur, France:—15 pairs stretch boots, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 95 suits pyjamas, 54 eye bandages, 73 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 884 rolled bandages, 18 pair slippers, 11 mufflers, 124 khaki woolen caps, 55 white woolen caps, 11 white woolen abdominal belts, 3 pairs mittens, 19 pairs socks, 16 bags swabs, 24 pairs white woolen bed socks, 12 face cloths, 1 lot books and magazines.

Theft From Ship.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bed-quilt from a steamer in the Harbour. Defendant stated that he thought the quilt belonged to one of the managers. An Indian watchman said that he found the sheet hidden in defendant's girdle. Mr. M. H. Hunter, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, identified the sheet as belonging to the Company. Asked what he was doing on board, defendant said he had been told to go and look for employment. His Worship found him other employment by sending him to gaol for six weeks.

Union Church Organ.

The hope that the new organ might be opened free of debt has not been realised, says the Union Church Record. Necessary adaptations and incidental outlays have somewhat increased the provisional estimate, so that we have to meet a deficit of from \$1,000 to \$1,100. The congregation however may rest assured that we have received very good value for all outlay. It is a satisfaction that we have made no appeal direct or indirect to the general public, even the collection at the opening recital going to a charitable object, and we ask our friends to complete their generosity by enabling us promptly to clear off the balance. Contributions for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and will be sent to either Mr. A. S. D. Conland or Mr. E. B. Outley.

Victoria Theatre.

There was not a very large attendance at the Victoria Theatre last evening, but those who did attend were given a good entertainment. Mr. J. Blascheck and Miss Austin gave some very enjoyable numbers from their repertoire, the former being especially good in his monologue "Comfy," as he also was in his items "It's not for me, it's for a friend" and a representation of an old English country yokel. Miss Austin was greatly enjoyed in her songs "Hello Tu-tu" and "Love's own kiss." The concert items "Humpy Dumpy" and "Spring Cleaning" were by no means the least pleasing items in a pleasant programme. There was a good series of pictures, too, Mr. Blascheck and Miss Austin make their last appearance to-night.

#### HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

#### The Final List of Subscriptions.

Members of Club Lusitano per Mr. A. E. J. Alves	\$207
Chow Chow Son	160
H. H. Taylor	50
Anonymous	56
Mok Tse Shan	30
Uo Pak Leung	25
"C.B."	25
"W.W.O."	20
Mok King Kam	20
Chai Kwai Sang	20
"George," R. A. Gobey, A. C. Franklin, F. H. Redmond, K. H. Digby, G. A. M. Smith, J. M. Siel, G. C. Monox, L. N. Lewis, Machine Gun Coy. H. K. V. R., Capt. Hussey, E. E. M., "E. V. G." J. Braga, \$10 each	140
Hope	6.50
"A. M." T. F. E. Rosser, A. Weill, J. Carr, K. M. Cumming, "G. B. V. L." Anonymous, T. W. Zark, N. Glazier, Sun Foo Hing, Lum Shiu Chung, Fan Sui Yook, Chan Cheuk Uing, A. Fok, Yan Shui Chee, \$5 each	80
O. Galt	3
Collected by Miss E. Hobbs:	
R. Ricou	100
T. Ramsey	50
Mr. and Mrs. F. da Silva	25
Anonymous	25
Mr. & Mrs. John Millar	20
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Gellion	20
R. H. Sharp	20
D. W. Munton	15
"Poker"	13
Miss Eileen Hobbs, A. G. Wallas, "M.C.C.", J. Power, W. Ezra, Mrs. H. Noloco, H. Scythe, D. McLaren, D. Ferriera Jr., Anonymous, H. F. Banji, M. M. Maas \$10 each	120
Mrs. C. Fernandes, Mrs. Viera de Matos, J. Rego, J. Ormiston, "A Friend" J. M. Lopez, H. C. Best, W. G. Pringle, W. Manning, "B.", S. H. Waller, "J. R.", "E. H. S.", N. L. H. Ralston \$5 each	70
A. Gordon, E. J. Odaffer, O. Mesquita \$2 each	6
M. Tellez de Monexas and "V.S." \$1 each	2
Collected by Messrs. Ah Kwai & Co.	436
Hoo Cheong Woo & Co.	25
Wang Kee & Co.	20
C. Au Ying & Co.	15
Sun Man Woo, Chee Wing and Co., Hing Kee, Sing Keand Co., A. Wing and Co., Kwong Fook Launch Coy., Kwong Sang Coy., Cheong Wo and Co., Wo On and Co., Jack A Tai and Co., Wing Shau Co., Wing Cheung Co., Sing On and Co., Fook Cheong, On Fat and Co., Hop Fat, S. S. "Chuen Chow", Leung Tai Mien \$10 each	180
Wong Che Fai, Yuen Pak, Wong Kwan Cho, Wong Pik Fong, Kwok Shat Zing, Yuen Kit Man, San Pak Hang \$5 each	35
Tai Kok Docks per Mr. W. J. Eldridge:	
J. Reid, K. E. Greig, L. McGregor, B. E. Fielder, S. W. Saton, R. H. Canis, D. Mackay, J. Simpson, W. J. Eldridge, A. Whitlaw, P. W. Ramsay, A. Smith, J. C. Ferguson, \$5 each	35
W. H. Brown, J. E. Green, J. Willis, E. Wallace, A. F. McTollop, D. Avatin, R. L. Lytle, J. Scott, A. Middleton, N. MacArthur, W. Wooh, S. P. Amery, \$1 each	5
Total	\$1,695.50
Amount previously acknowledged	11,976.39
Total	\$13,671.89

#### ACID BURNS.

Alleged Throwing of Corrosive Fluid.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid on a girl named Leung Ching, aged four years, with intent to burn, maim or disfigure her.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for defendant.

Inspector Gerrard put in a photograph showing the back door, passage and steps leading to a factory in which the little girl was playing, and where the act is alleged to have taken place.

Mr. E. B. Dovey, Government Analyst, gave evidence to the effect that on July 5 he received a bundle of clothes belonging to the girl and prisoner. The girl's jacket was damaged down the centre of the back, and had all the appearance of being burnt away by corrosive fluid.

The edges of the torn portion were damp and rotten, and showed evidence of sulphuric acid. Five portions were examined and all were found to be damp with corrosive fluid. It was impossible to say what strength the acid was, as it was diluted from exposure. He was of opinion that there was some strong acid on the clothes. Acid which would burn cloth like that would, of course, burn a child's skin. He also examined a garment worn by the child's sister and he found sulphuric acid. In seven different parts he found an acid on this garment. Of three garments belonging to the prisoner he found no acid. Personally, he would think the acid had been thrown from overhead.

Mr. Grist said that this was a case which he thought it was certain His Worship would send for trial, and in view of these circumstances he would reserve his defence.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke to examining the child. He found she was suffering from considerable burns down the right side of the face and two burns on the back, about the size of the first finger. With regard to the mark on the cheek, this was due to Chinese medicines. It was healed when he discharged her.

Inspector Gerrard:—She has been treated by Dr. Smalley. It was not healed when she was discharged and that was why she had to be treated by Dr. Smalley.

Continuing, Dr. Woodman said that he thought the burns had been caused by diluted acid. He did not think the burn in the cheek would cause permanent disfigurement.

The sister of the injured girl, who is aged eight years, stated that she was playing on the steps with her sister, when defendant came up behind and on the younger girl's head he poured something out of a bottle. Witness saw smoke rising from the child, and to put it out she embraced her.

Evidence was given by a hawk, who was near the scene at the time, to the effect that he was passing when he saw prisoner stand up behind the little girl and pour a liquid out of a bottle. Smoke rose from the child, and the girl's sister put it out. Afterwards, prisoner ran through the back door of the factory.

Evidence of arrest was given, and the case adjourned.

#### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A Government Economy Committee has made a recommendation in favour of the standardisation of certain articles of wearing apparel in which wool forms a constituent part, and tailors are wondering whether this means, in effect, the rationing of clothes. There is evidence that already the public have gone "short" in clothing, doubtless because the price of a suit is much greater than in pre-war days and because of the spirit of the times.

It is, for instance, no longer obligatory to wear evening dress in the stalls of a London theatre, nor, generally speaking, is it even customary.

Men are spending much less on personal adornment, and the silk hat, which was common enough in London in an earlier day, is now conspicuous by its absence. But the dealers in ladies' wear are doing a very big business, which suggests how some of the high wages which women workers are now receiving are being spent.

Horse-racing, now to be partially revived at Home, is mainly an English pastime, and of comparatively modern origin. It never appealed much to the ancient world, except in chariot races, though it was not unknown to the Greeks, and it would have been voted "slow" by the Romans, who liked their amusements "blaggish." Chester and Doncaster both claim to have been the first parents of this national sport, but the true father of the British turf (says a correspondent) was King James I, who, when residing at Nonesuch, held on Banstead Downs, as Epsom Downs were then called, some informal horse races combined with other "events" chiefly races between trained footmen. The earliest meeting held under modern conditions on a roped and staked course seems to have taken place exactly 300 years ago at Lincoln, where King James in 1617 witnessed from a scaffold "a great horse race for a cup."

## U.S. QUAKERS.

To Assist English in War Relief Work.

Philadelphia, May 17.—The Friends Committee on National Service, made up of five representatives from each of the three branches of the Society of Friends, has announced that it will send a delegation of three Friends to England to ascertain just what can be done by Americans to assist in the English Friends' war relief work in France and Russia. It has also been announced that at the call of Miss Ruth Fry, secretary of the English Friends' War Relief Committee, four American Friends will be sent to join the group of thirty or forty English men and women of the Quaker persuasion now at work in Russia.

Headquarters of the National Service Committee have been opened here in the Young Friends' Building. Pending the appointment of a permanent secretary, the work of the organization is being handled by local groups, the policy of the Friends being to avoid the cost of large organizations wherever possible.

Two communications have been sent out from headquarters within the last few days; one in the form of a letter to Friends from the Emergency Peace Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the other questionnaire, sent out under the auspices of the Young Friends' Movement of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The signers of the letter are Dr. Jesse H. Holmes and Dr. William L. Hall, both of Swarthmore College. The letter says:

Members of the Society of Friends are living in a testing time. We are on trial as to whether some of our best-known testimonies are mere talk for sentimental purposes. Our testimony against war is no mere protest based on its dangers and discomforts to ourselves; on the contrary, it is a deeply founded belief in the essential goodness of man if dealt with on the basis of confidence, and a realising sense that to distrust him and to challenge him to a contest of mutual injury is to arouse in him all that is base and brutal.

The democracy of America is essentially founded on this faith in men, and still stands for it however she may have partly failed to live up to it. We must not fail in maintaining our faith. But this is no mere negative task. The nation calls us to serve our fellow as well as to injure and destroy them. We can answer the former call, though we cannot answer the latter one.

This is the year of labour, not of leisure. Friends are particularly urged to increase in all possible ways the national food supply. One of the ways of doing this is to take city boys on the farms and train them into farm helpers. There is a possibility that they will be needed more next year than this, and this year's work will be training for next year.

Friends living in the city can well get part of their annual vacation (for change of labour is vacation) by going to the country and working on the farms. As the weakest link in the productive powers of many farms is the farm kitchen, great aid to production may often result if the farmer's wife knows that during a certain period in the summer she will have the help of some young women now in school, college, or city office. Such arrangements are already being made.

We urge that these arrangements, so far as possible, shall be made privately rather than through organizations, because private effort may be more effective than organization effort, and the more that is done privately, the less the burden of organization.

Friends who are willing to make use of the temporary help of young men or women under conditions fair to both are asked to send their names and statement of their needs to Advancement headquarters, 140 North 15th Street, Philadelphia. Any Friends, men or women, who are willing to undertake such tasks are also asked to send their names with brief statement of their qualifications.

## WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

## Simple If Figures Could Decide.

"When will the war end."
One answer is given in the following curious table:
President Wilson was born 1856 took office 1913 has been in office 5 years has lived 61 years
King of England was born 1865 ascended throne 1910 has reigned 7 years has lived 52 years
King of France was born 1858 took office 1913 has been in office 4 years has lived 59 years
King of Italy was born 1869 ascended throne 1910 has reigned 17 years has lived 48 years
King of Belgium was born 1875 ascended throne 1900 has reigned 8 years has lived 42 years
German Emperor was born 1859 ascended throne 1888 has reigned 29 years has lived 58 years
3334

A similar result is obtained with regard to the Kings of Serbia and Montenegro and the Emperor of Japan.

"Puck" of New York, which gives the tables, has omitted a belligerent monarch whose record accentuates the curiosity.

German Emperor was born 1859 ascended throne 1888 has reigned 29 years has lived 58 years

Divided by two, the above magical sum gives, of course, 1917.

But why we should divide by two more than any other figure we do not pretend to say.

A little calculation will show that the same total (3334) can be attained in the case of any Monarch or President, provided the same procedure as outlined above is followed. Where the "curiosity" comes in, therefore, we can not see.—Ed. "H.K.T."

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:

Strength.  
P.C. 676 A.J. Ablong is granted leave for active service.

P.C. 650 Gibbs and P.C. 582 Cruz are invalided out.

P.C. 620 Remedios is allowed to resign on leaving the Colony. Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to highly commend P.C. 136 Mok Sin Po for his courageous conduct in tackling a man who was mad with drink and armed with an iron bar.

Members of No. 2 Section are invited to meet P.C. 676 A.J. Ablong at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

The questionnaire has been sent out solely for the purpose of learning the sentiment of young men Friends, and it is specifically set forth that the answers are not to be considered binding in any way.

The first three questions are designed for those who desire to offer themselves for service in the present emergency, for those who do not desire to enter for services until drafted, and for those who feel that they cannot accept compulsory service of any kind. The second section of the document reads: "According to the situation as I see it to-day, if I should undertake service as a result of the war situation, I should prefer to do so in the following manner:

"(1) By going abroad to assist in the relief work carried on by English Friends.

"(2) By engaging in relief work under the American Red Cross. (An organisation which in time of war will become subject to the military authorities.)

"(3) By engaging in relief work under an ambulance unit maintained by American Friends, if it should be found practicable to organise such a unit.

"(4) By relieving suffering among alien enemies.

"(5) By engaging in agriculture to conserve the food supply.

"(6) By accepting alternative service in the non-combatant branches of the military or naval service.

"(7) By enlisting in the military or naval service.

"(8) By entering the Y.M.C.A. work or training camps.

"(9) By engaging in social welfare work.

## CANTON NEWS.

Trouble Feared from Yunnan Troops.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 11 as follows:

Although the so-called citizens' meeting was banned by order of the Takwan, it took place yesterday. A few hundred people of no fixed business attended. After the meeting, they marched to the Takwan's games with the five-coloured national flag and requested an interview to express the public desire for the despatch of expeditionary troops to the North. But the Takwan held that their behaviour was "child's play" and told the delegation that military affairs had already been arranged by the proper authority.

The magistrate of Yangsan district has despatched an urgent telegram to the Civil Governor stating that the 3rd Battalion of Yunnan troops, which is stationed near the district, mutinied on the night of the 5th inst., ransacked the shops and houses of the Chinglin market and then blockaded the city district but were defeated by the city guards. As they might come again and be joined by local bandits, the magistrate asked for troops for the protection of the city.

This news has caused considerable excitement in Canton, as many Yunnan troops are on their way here. They are stated to be in the habit of laying their hands on everything they desire without paying, on the ground that the Government has not paid them for a few months and they must get something to stave off starvation. The officers are powerless.

The Takwan has issued an order asking the Yunnan troops to hold on the way and not to proceed toward Canton, adding that as soon as the money is ready, they will paid what is due to them.

## DEATH FROM POISON.

At the Magistracy this morning, an enquiry was held by Mr. R. Wood, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese formerly living at Praya East, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on June 7, from the effects of poisoning by caustic soda.

Dr. Majina said he was called to see deceased on June 7, and found him very pale and weak. He was lying on the bed and violently vomiting. He formed the opinion that the man had taken caustic soda. He could not tell whether deceased had poisoned himself, or whether it was administered to him.

Sergeant Floyd said he was called to the house and was told that deceased had poisoned himself. He found the man, who was obviously in pain, lying in bed. Witness was informed that deceased had taken caustic soda. Witness asked deceased if anyone had given him the stuff to drink, but he made no reply. One of the man in the house who had told him of the affair had since absconded.

Dr. Woodman spoke to deceased being admitted to hospital on June 7. He was suffering from poison by caustic soda and later died from the effects. He must have taken large quantities. It was a very rare poison, and in his opinion three tea-spoonfuls would be sufficient to cause death.

Further evidence was taken and the enquiry was adjourned.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consul-General, Hongkong, from the Meteor Observatory at 7 p.m. yesterday:

Cyclone or typhoon E of northern Laos, less than 200 miles distant, direction unknown.

(8) By entering the Y.M.C.A. work or training camps.

(9) By engaging in social welfare work.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

## DAIRY FARM MILK

is

## SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



SINGLE and DOUBLE.

## TERAI HATS.

IN USEFUL SHADES OF GREY WITH SELF OR BLACK BANDS OR PUGGAREES. PRICES RANGING FROM \$7.00 each.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE HAT FOR SPORTS WEAR.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

## BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

## BATH GOWNS

IN SMART

COLOURINGS AND WHITE,

## TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK and LINEN.

## RELIABLE QUALITIES.

## TWO BIG FILMS.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coming Attractions at the Victoria.

## KYL = FYRE.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.

Over 2,000,000 now installed in

offices, stores, theatres, banks,

public institutions, theatres, hos-

pitals, steamers, racing, motor cars,

etc. etc.

HAVE ONE METAL TUBE CON-

TAINING DRY POWDER. NON

GRIFF & NOX ACID. WILL NOT

DRAKE & JACKSON'S FIRE EX-

RICKS. WILL EXTINGUISH BLAZ-

ING PETROL.

Agents—FRANK SMITH & CO.

60 Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

Telephone 2050.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Magnificent triple silver-plate SLIDE-TROMBONE, \$5.00 including case and stand; also Boehm System orchestra FLUTE, perfect condition, \$40.00. Sacrifice. Apply before 23rd, 28, Granville Road, Kowloon.

## TO BE LET.

FOR RENT.—"Murriville" Mount Carmine, modern six room house, full view harbour, and race track \$90 per month from August. Apply "Advertiser" Post Box 934.

## RED LIPS AND HEALTH

## SAKURA BEER

The first place where anaemia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling.

Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begs Dr. Williams' pink pills will to day you can get them locally, or post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sa-Chuen Road, Shanghai; 1 bridle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8.

The following telegram was received at 11.30 a.m. to-day.

Cyclone or typhoon E of Bi-lim-tung Channel, moving N. N. W.

SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



## D. C. L.

## Malt Extract

with

## Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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London via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

London & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare  
and a half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports  
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.  
31,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Berth Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafè.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEACLE.  
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" call at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.  
J. G. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents,

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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

**MOTOR CARS**

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE

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TEL No. 1063.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madera, VICTORIA, R.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yoko hama, SHANGHAI, Kobe, S'haitsu Maru and Yokohama, Capt. Itsuno	Shimabu Maru Capt. Higo SYokohama Maru Capt. Terada	MON., 16th T. 12,500 (July, at noon. WED., 1st T. 12,500 (Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, S'haitsu Maru and Yokohama, Capt. Tominaga	SHITACHI Maru	FRI., 20th T. 13,500 (July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, S'haitsu Maru and Yokohama, Capt. Takano	S'ly Maru CEYLON Maru Capt. Tsuda	TUES., 31st T. 12,500 (July, at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, T. 10,000 (14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, S'aki Maru and Yokohama, Capt. Yoshikawa		SAT., 14th T. 12,500 (July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Honkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
HIPPO MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHIMYO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" sail at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ,  
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	Leave
AMYO MARU	14,500	A. E. Hodges...	FRI., 27th July, at noon.
KIYO MARU	17,200	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 17th July, at noon.
SEIYO MARU	14,000		

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang. 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupch	13th July at daylight.
WWEI CFOO & TIENTSINK	Kueichow	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	1st July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOLO	Tean	17th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong July 12, 1917.

Agents.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The Hamburg-American Line.

According to a reported interview with Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, the German activity in building mercantile ships is greater than ever, and apparently Germany is bent on carrying on her shipping on very large scale after the war. Wherefrom she intends to take the building materials. Herr Ballin wisely did not state. Another report is to the effect that the Hamburg-American

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT:  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1504.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)  
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELEAWAN  
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
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For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special  
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Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
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Apply to:-  
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 12th JULY, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 13th JULY, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taihan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamer  
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.-The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police  
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station  
facing the Company's Wharf, thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at  
this Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

s.s. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 388 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINIAN and SANU.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 388 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other

leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round

trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice

versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINIAN and SANU.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other

# SAFES -- Herring Hall Marvin.

Latest Improved Steel Fireproof.

# SCALES -- Howe.

The Standard of Excellence & Reliability.

# STOVES -- Southard Robertson.

Fitted for Coal or Wood Fuel.

# (Cooking) MUSTARD & Co.

4 DES VŒUX ROAD

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone No. 1186

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Powerful German Attack Fails.

London, July 10.

A French communiqué says:—The enemy last night violently bombarded certain sectors of the Aisne front.

Local attempt north of Laffaux Hill and south-east of Ailles failed under our fire.

The enemy powerfully attacked Burebise monument and dragon. The attacking waves were unable to reach our lines and were scattered in a severely battered condition.

Glorious Feats by French Troops.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the German onslaught between Les Bovettes, on the Chemin des Dames, and Froidefont, on Sunday, was led by masses of shock troops. It was preceded by a sudden and brief flurry of artillery firing. The French line had been obliterated by a fortnight's shelling, while the barrage behind prevented reinforcements of supplies and munitions and provisions from coming up. The enemy swept over the front line held by exhausted Frenchmen on a front of two miles, but gallant counter-attacks with grenades and bayonets recovered, yard by yard, much of the lost ground. The counter-attacks continued throughout the night and the following day. They were punctuated by feats of glorious heroism. A single battalion of Chasseurs four times drove back the enemy, ultimately holding their old section. Another battalion, whose gallant behaviour compared favourably with the achievements of the French Corps d'Elite, was composed of middle-aged Territorials, previously medical rejects.

Despite severe losses in a most bloody struggle, Monday's efforts resulted in a further recovery of ground, leaving only the smallest sectors of trenches in the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, further German efforts must be expected before there is a decision on the part of the enemy to abandon claim to this crest.

Artillery Activity.

London, July 10.

A French communiqué says:—There is considerable artillery activity at Moronvilliers and at Hill 304 in the Morthomme sector.

British Enter German Trenches.

London, July 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered trenches in the neighbourhood of Nieuport and inflicted casualties.

We drove off raiding parties to the south-east of Havrincourt and to the east of Monchy le Preux.

The enemy's artillery has been most active all day long on the coast, reaching a great intensity in the evening. We are vigorously replying. The weather has prevented aerial operations.

A German Report.

London, July 11.

A German official wireless message says:—There is an artillery duel of great intensity on the coast in the Ypres sector, and also east of Wyschaete.

We repulsed an English thrust south-east of Holllebeke and reconnoitring engagements north-east of Messines, near Lens and Frenoy, and north-west of St. Quentin.

Big Attack on the Nieuport Front.

London, July 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy, after twenty-four hours of very intense bombardment, determinedly attacked our position on the Nieuport front on Tuesday evening.

The concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire levelled the defences in the dunes sector near the coast. This sector is isolated by the destruction of bridges over the Yser.

The enemy here penetrated our position on a front of fourteen hundred yards, to a depth of six hundred yards, reaching the right bank of the Yser near the sea.

The enemy, after gaining some of our advanced positions further south, opposite Lombertzyde, was driven out by a counter-attack.

Another German Attack.

London, July 12.

A French communiqué says:—There is a fairly lively artillery struggle north of Joux.

There is a most lively artillery fight in the sector of Hill 304. The Germans attacked north of Flirey. After a lively fight, the enemy was completely driven out from a portion of a trench in which he had gained a footing.

VISCOUNT FRENCH IN IRELAND.

London, July 12.

Viscount French arrived in Ireland yesterday on a tour of inspection of troops.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE RAID ON KRUPPS WORKS.

Terrible Damage Done.

London, July 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Mass-richt telegram to the Dutch paper, *Les Nouvelles*, states that Dutch workmen employed at Krupps have been paid off on account of the destruction of the building. The message adds:—"It is confirmed that in the attack by Allied aeroplanes on Friday night 40 or 50 machines participated. Bombs were dropped with such success that a quarter of the works was destroyed. Over a hundred were killed and several hundreds injured. The material damage was millions of francs. Eye-witnesses say that the defence made a terrific din and the sky was afire. The workshops were closed at the beginning of the bombardment by troops endeavouring to prevent a panic. Women and children fled into the country. Among the victims were five French prisoners killed and forty injured.

## NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

Germany Responsible for Extension.

London, July 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraaf* asserts that the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea, includes the so-called safe channel left by Germany. The newspaper says this is due to the Germans misusing this channel in order to maintain communication between the Heligoland Bight and Zeebrugge and between Rotterdam and German harbours. It states that shipments of coal from Rhine and Westphalia which cannot be transported to German railways are sent to Rotterdam, whence German ships convey them to Emden and Cuxhaven. Obviously Britain cannot tolerate such practice. The article concludes that Germany and not Britain should be asked to change her methods.

## TWO DISABLED GERMAN SEAPLANES.

London, July 11.

The crews of the two German seaplanes mentioned in an Admiralty communiqué have been landed at Lowestoft. It appears that the seaplane came down in order to launch a torpedo, whereupon a trawler fired and disabled it. The second seaplane came to the assistance of the first, whereupon it too was disabled.

## AMERICA ONLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

London, July 11.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the United States was not at war with Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. He also stated that no South American Republic was actually at war with Germany.

## AMERICA'S HELP IN AEROPLANES AND MEN.

London, July 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says:—General Izquierdo, Chief Signal Officer, and other experts, giving evidence before the House of Representatives Military Committee, urged the speedy passing of the Bill providing for 22,625 aeroplanes at a cost of \$65 million dollars. It is believed that the first American Army for Europe will be 800,000 strong.

## THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

A Court of Enquiry Arranged.

London, July 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Court composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial office would enquire into the conduct of the persons impugned in the Mesopotamia Commission's Report. Law officers of the Crown would present the case, and the proceedings would, as far as possible, be public.

## AERIAL LOSSES.

Downright Lying by Germany.

London, July 12.

The figures given in yesterday's German communiqué of the air losses in June are entirely false. On the British front alone, 181 German machines were destroyed and 99 others were driven down uncontrollable, while the French accounted for 45 and the Belgians for four, making a total of 279, instead of 68 admitted by the enemy. It is impossible to give the total of the French machines brought down, because no accurate record is ever issued, but as the number of the British machines reported lost by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was 78, and as the heaviest fighting was on the British front, it is obvious that the German figure of 220 is absurd.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## AN IRISH BY-ELECTION.

London, July 12.

The East Clare by-election has resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Devalera ( Sinn Feiner ) ..... 5,010  
Mr. Lynch (Nationalist) ..... 2,035

Majority 2,975

## GREEK MILITARY AID.

London, July 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, M. Jouart, who is en route to Paris, states that M. Venizelos is of opinion that he will be able to put ten Greek divisions in the field in three months.

## SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED.

London, July 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, a Brazilian destroyer has discovered near Santos a prepared base capable of accommodating a submarine.

## FRESH ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

London, July 11.

An East African official message says:—The enemy's right flank detachment south-west of Kilwa fell back from Lanya to Mayongo and simultaneously our troops came into contact with his detachments at Uzini. Our forces, on July 7, converged in three columns at Mkomazi, Kimanta Hill and Wangwi against the Germans upon the front from Ukili to Mayongo. All the columns were successful, despite the difficult country. The maximum advance was thirteen miles. Another column drove the enemy across the Ruvu River and established itself between an enemy detachment at Mofa and the main position farther north.

Our Likeju forces pressed back the Germans on the Songea-Liwale road. They enveloped the rearguard and drove it northwards towards Mabanga.

A column of West Africans advanced without opposition thirty-five miles from the Rungu River in the direction of Msawega.

## TURKO-GERMAN FLEET.

Surprise Sprung on Enemy Attacked Near Constantinople.

London, July 11.

The Admiralty announces that the Vice-Admiral of the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the Naval Air Service on Monday night successfully attacked the Turk-German fleet lying off Constantinople.

When located, the Goeben was surrounded by warships and submarines. The airmen attacked from a height of eight-hundred feet, directly hitting the Goeben and other ships near her. Big explosions and several fires occurred aboard.

The airmen also attacked and directly hit the War Office. The enemy appeared completely surprised.

No anti-aircraft batteries opened fire until after the bombs were dropped. All the airmen returned safely.

## GERMANY'S VANISHING MARKETS.

London, June 11.

Reuter announces that the Liberian Government has ordered the deportation of all Germans and the complete winding up of German businesses. Liberia was the last German political commercial foothold in West Africa. The volume of trade done by the Germans was three-fourths of the whole trade of the country and nearly all the exports, including valuable oil products, went direct to Hamburg and Bremen before the war.

## OBITUARY.

Death of a Shanghai Stockbroker.

The *N. Y. Daily News* of the 7th inst. records with deep regret the death of Mr. R. B. Endicott, the well-known stockbroker, who died at the General Hospital on July 6. Mr. Endicott was an American citizen, born in 1856, and early in life he served on board a sailing ship. Later, he came out to enter the shipping office of Messrs. Douglas, Lepak and Co., of Hongkong, and afterwards represented the firm at Keeling.

Formosa. He left Macao in 1887 and came to Shanghai. After a few years service with Messrs. David Casson & Co., he became a stockbroker and was one of the original members of the present Stock Exchange.

Mr. Endicott married in 1898 the widow of the late Mr. Roger, son of the Shanghai Gas Co., and their daughter married Mr. Williams, of the U.S. Consular Service. Mr. Endicott's mother, Mrs. MacGregor (of MacGregor and Gow) is still living in Brighton. To her died Mr. Endicott, deep grief-stricken and grieved.

I HEREBY NOTIFY that an interim dividend of 22.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1917, at rate of 2/3 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 13th July 1917.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SECRET SITTING OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 11.

A secret sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that our naval aeroplanes in the last four or five months had dropped seventy tons of explosives on German aerodromes in northern Belgium, dropping six tons on the night preceding the raid, whereas the Germans had only dropped two tons on England. The Government's first consideration was to set the army in France sufficiently supplied with aeroplanes, without which an advance was impossible. The twenty-eight civilian fatalities were regrettable, but unless there was a sufficiency of aeroplane at the front the army's losses might easily become twenty-eight thousand. The Germans realized as much as we the importance of aeroplane work to secure the protection of soldiers' lives and nothing would encourage the Germans more than for it to be known that by "bombing English towns we were forced to withdraw fighting squadrons from France. Nothing was more disastrous to the conduct of the military operations than to encourage the Germans to believe that their raids excite clamour in England resulting in the Government being unable to resist the demand for the withdrawal of aeroplanes from the front. If they were unable to provide aeroplanes for the front as well as for defence against raids, the army must come first. It was vitally important that Germany should know this. He saw the people of the district a few hours after the raid and he had never seen people face disaster with better cheerfulness and constancy. There were no signs of panic. He was convinced that if the country realized it was necessary to establish air supremacy in order to win victory at the front it would be prepared to take risks. The Germans realized the importance of air supremacy and had made prodigious efforts in twelve months. We had enormously increased the capacity for manufacturing machines in the last half-year, increasing the number of employees at our aeroplane works by 23,000. We had also improved our methods of organization and our type of machines. The Government's information showed that the German capacity for production was inadequate for competing with ours. Hitherto our increase of production had been only gradual but was now going up by leaps and bounds. April's strike lost us between one hundred and fifty and two hundred machines. The Government hoped it would soon be possible to meet not only our army requirements but to provide sufficient aeroplanes to make raids impossible. He believed that if the situation was explained to the people who were suffering they would be capable of rising to the great appeal and cheerfully accept the risks.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to questions, said the opinion of exports was that our types of machines were as good as the German's. He profoundly disagreed with the view expressed that the Prime Minister's speech might have been made in public as most of the vital passages were essentially secret in character. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the French front was nearer to the more important German cities than ours; therefore it was natural that the French would play a larger part in offensive operations against them, which they had done with remarkable success and immunity during the last few days. While not regarding raids on London as of no importance, he said the balance of military advantage must be considered. People demanding an instant production of vast numbers of aeroplanes were apt to forget the inherent limits of the extent and rate of such increase and the imperative demands of other services.

Mr. Joynson Hicks and Sir J. H. Dalziel criticised the measures to cope with the raid.

Mr. Norton Griffiths related his experiences at the front confirming British aerial supremacy there.

Mr. Claude Lowther asked for more cohesion between the air and land defences.

Reports of the secret sitting are too late for comment in the morning papers, but the secrecy evidently meets with little favour.

### EXPLOSIONS ON STEAMER.

Melbourne, July 10.

The nine-thousand ton steamer Cumberland, bound from Sydney to England, has been seriously damaged by two explosions in her hold which rent the hull. The vessel has been beached on Gabo Island.

### U. S. NATIONAL GUARD.

Washington, July 10.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation drafting the entire National Guard into the Army on the 5th August.

### BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S LAST EFFORT.

London, July 10.

The fate of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is hanging in the balance. Numerous political conferences are being held in Berlin, and Hollweg is making a last effort to rally his narrow majority of National Liberals and Conservatives with the body of Clericals.

The latest report is that Marshal von Hindenburg will succeed Hollweg.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN DESPERATION.

Zurich, July 10.

During a debate in the Reichsrath, from all parts of Austria-Hungary declared that the situation with the mass of the population was fast becoming desperate. Galicia, the granary of Austria, was completely bare.

A German Socialist declared that it was impossible to tell how long the workers would bear their privations. The wrath of the lower classes could not be kept down by bayonets.

### M. M. LINER SUNK.

Paris, July 10.

The French (Messageries Maritimes) liner Caledonie was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on the 30th June either by a mine or a torpedo. Of the 421 on board 330 were saved.

The French steamer Diane pluckily fought a submarine until sunk after firing one hundred shots. The Captain has been decorated with the War Cross.

### BRITISH ADVANCE.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We advanced our line slightly last night eastward of Coochayenne and made a successful raid south of the Tigris-Commissariat canal.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### ENEMY SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

London, July 10.  
The Admiralty announces that the Commodore at Lowestoft reports that on Monday evening the armed trawler Iceland destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought in four prisoners.

### FRENCH RAID ON KRUPPS.

Amsterdam, July 10.

According to reports trickling through the German censorship regarding the air-raid on Essen, the first bombs fell at two in the morning near Almenrath, in the vicinity of Cologne, wrecking some houses. The inhabitants rushed for shelter and shortly afterwards a storm of fire broke out from the anti-aircraft guns at Dusseldorf, Oberhausen, Essen, Mülheim and elsewhere, while searchlights searched the sky in all directions. The greatest secrecy is observed regarding the extent of the damage, but travellers speak of the perturbation of the local population.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters sends the following story of the bombardment of the Krupp factory and town of Essen by Sergeant Aviator Galliois on Friday:

Sergeant Aviator Galliois' machine was one of eighty-four which started simultaneously for various objectives behind the enemy front. All carried out their mission and returned to the starting point, except two machines, within sixty-six hours. Sergeant Galliois says: We started at 9.30 in the evening. Four of us proceeded to Essen. The night was dark and I soon lost sight of the others. The course lay over Metz and Theouville and down by Noyelle to Coblenz. French batteries fired at me while traversing the line. Searchlights were playing at Metz but I passed undetected. I continued steering by the compass to Treves, where I heard my comrades bombing the town and knew I was keeping the direction. By and bye I picked up the Rhine. The moon was shining on it and I flew up the stream past Bonn and Cologne towards Dusseldorf. Looking down on German towns was like looking down into a sea of electric lights. I was several times fired at by anti-aircraft guns, especially at Cologne, where the shooting was unusually good. As I approached Essen, there was a broad band of light on the horizon. It seemed to be several miles long. To the south of the town was another great belt of light from the iron and steel foundries. I arrived at Essen at a height of 6,000 feet, and chose a spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed brightest. There I threw my cargo of bombs counting ten between each throw. Then I proceeded homeward safely, travelling the same route. I was frequently fired at.

The eighty-four machines participating in the operations distributed nearly seven tons of high explosives. Eleven dropped two-and-a-half tons on Treves. The correspondent emphasizes the unquestionable superiority of the French air-service over that of the enemy, reducing the enemy's activities to occasional hurried raids. During the Aisne battle 1098 air fights occurred over the German lines as compared with 305 over the French lines.

### U-BOAT OPERATIONS.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

#### 325 German Submarines at Work.

#### Packing of Cotton Goods.

Amsterdam, May 15.—The Germans have about 325 submarines in operation, and about 80 to 100 have been lost through British nets alone, according to the *Telegraaf*, which prints an interview with one of the crew of the submarine U-58. This is the submarine which sank the Dutch grain ship in February.

The U-58 is commanded by Capt. Count von Plaetsu. According to the sailor, the submarine discharged three or four torpedoes against the Dutch ship, and then zigzagged between the town, sinking them with bombs and shell fire.

When at sea the submarines assemble at a given point every morning and receive wireless instructions presumably from Heligoland. There are about thirty-nine U-boats of the newest type, each carrying a crew of 58 men, and this fleet is supplemented by a secondary squadron marked with a C.

The first-class boats have a speed calculated as sufficient to overtake any cargo boat. Two-thirds of their crews are experienced and one-third novices. The boats carry a fortnight's stores and have a maximum period of submergence of from eight to ten hours. Each is equipped with two periscopes, and sometimes descends to from 30 to 50 metres.

#### Aeroplane Attack on Swiss Town.

An aeroplane of unknown nationality dropped three or four bombs on Porrentruy, Switzerland, recently. One fell on the house of a watch-maker, doing considerable damage.

#### German Dream Shattered.

At a public meeting in a German town recently no less than seven speakers out of twelve emphatically declared that all German dreams of "Berlin to Bagdad" have now been destroyed, and the only outlet to the sea while dining. It was found that many, worth fighting for, in Antwerp and its Hinterland."

#### Tragic Death.

Colonel Budde, 79, formerly in command of the Lincolnshire Regimental District, was shot while dining. It was found that a piece of chicken had blocked the opening of the windpipe.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

### OFFICIAL PRICES.

#### BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$675

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$340

North Chinas n. t. 140

Unions b. \$330

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires n. \$325

### SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$85

Steamboats n. \$18

Indos (Def.) n. \$1014

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries n. \$29

### REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96

Malabons b. \$29

MINGING.

Kailans b. 34/6

Langkats b. t. 151

Raubs b. \$2.45

Tronohs n. 25/6

Urals n. 32/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves n. \$68

Kowloon Docks n. \$114

Shai Docks n. t. 94

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$95

H. K. Hotels b. \$974

Land Invest. b. \$93

H'p'ways Est. s. \$6.25

K'loon Lands s. \$33

Shai Lands n. t. 80

West Points n. \$721/2

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 155

Kung Yiks b. t. 14.50

Shai Cottons s. t. 124

Yangtszebos n. t. 5.70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents n. \$7.90

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.30

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$151

Ropes b. \$27

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats b. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wan. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

### NOTICES.

#### PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

**CAPSTAN**

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM &amp; FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on:

THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold Property, situate at Faling and known as Lot 1862 in District 51, in New Territories.

The above property is held from the Crown under a 75 years lease from 1898 and is subject to a Crown Rent of 74 cents per annum, with the option of a further 4 years.

The property is about 5 minutes walk from Faling Station and is well stocked with fruit trees.

The area of the lot is about 3/4 of an acre.

For further particulars apply to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914) \$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000 AND

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915) \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two loans are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are now to be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 1st June, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership of LEE NGAN SAN in our firm terminated on the 28th August, 1916.

WALTER FORD &amp; CO.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebsen &amp; Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being

Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:-

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lys Holt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lessee dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.0.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &amp; Gritt, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, SINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS,  
Factory at Yummei.  
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.  
We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Japans are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and military arrangements.ASAHI BEER  
GRAND PRIZE  
EXHIBITION EXHIBITOR  
ASAHI BEER  
ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN  
SPECIAL BREWED FOR EXPORTASAHI BEER  
ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTS.

Big Western Success Claimed.

London, July 11.  
A German wireless official message says:—Our marine infantry, after an artillery preparation, stormed the positions between the coast and Lombardyside and drove back the enemy across the Yser. We took 1,250 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses. Our airmen, despite a storm, contributed to the success.

According to Plan!

London, July 11.  
A German official wireless message says:—Our movements south of the Dniester were executed according to plan. English artillery set fire to several villages on the Struma Plain.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

London, June 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the most important news to-day from Germany is the announcement in the Catholic organ *Germania* that the Centre Party, by an overwhelming majority, has decided to support Herr E. Berger and that a Coalition Ministry is being formed, including the leaders of all parties.

## EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING.

London, July 12.  
In the House of Commons, Sir J. H. Stanley announced that Sir Henry Birchenough has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Empire Cotton Growing.

## WEATHER REPORT.

## POST OFFICE.

On the 12th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China and decreased slightly over Formosa and N. Luzon. There are indications of a typhoon in about latitude 20° N. and longitude 123° E. Its velocity and direction of motion are at present unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.78 inches against an average of 43.42 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. to NE. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate; to fresh.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lanxiao	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	Light variable winds.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

July 12, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Force	Weather
Vostock	6	29.62	72	90	new	10
Nemuro	5	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Hakodate	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Tokio	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Kochi	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Nagasaki	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Kagima	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Osima	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Naha	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Ishigama	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Somia Is.	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
W. Haikow	6	29.62	72	90	new	10
Hankow	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Ichang	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Kiuksing	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Changsha	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Shanghai	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Gutai	-	29.62	72	90	mod.	10
Sharp P.	29.71	81	95	mod.	10	
Amyo	29.66	81	78	mod.	10	
Swatow	29.67	79	91	mod.	10	
Taichu	29.66	79	90	mod.	10	
Taipei	29.65	79	90	mod.	10	
Kousha	29.60	81	mod.	mod.	mod.	
P'ores	29.59	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Canton	29.57	79	84	mod.	mod.	
H'kong	29.55	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Gay Hook	29.55	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Macao	29.53	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Wuchow	29.53	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Fukien	29.52	81	86	mod.	mod.	
Hotow	29.52	82	90	mod.	mod.	
Philian	29.52	82	90	mod.	mod.	
Toronto	29.56	81	mod.	mod.	mod.	
C. S. I. J.	29.71	77	mod.	mod.	mod.	
Apari	29.55	77	mod.	mod.	mod.	
Dumaguete	29.46	77	89	mod.	mod.	
Malib	29.58	79	89	mod.	mod.	
Legaspi	29.58	79	89	mod.	mod.	
Tacloban	29.72	81	84	mod.	mod.	
Surigao	29.52	81	86	mod.	mod.	
G. S. I.	4.20	-	-	-	-	
Luzon	6	-	-	-	-	

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Manchuria, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date
Barometer	23.61	23.66
Temperature	87	78
Humidity	70	92
Wind Direction	W.N.W.	S.E.
Wind Force	1	2
Weather	c. c.	c. c.
Wind	0.05	0.05
Clouds open or Temperature	mod. 22	mod. 22
Wind	mod. 22	mod. 22

H.K. Observatory, July 11, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

High Water	Low Water
Mean	Mean
9	5
8	4
7	3
6	2
5	1
4	0
3	0
2	0
1	0
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3